

this is a first-class method of combating expected shock after the operation. The method employed is to fill the abdominal cavity with normal salt solution before closing the wound, and leave it there to be absorbed.

The advocates of hypodermoclysis and enteroclysis contend that more benefit is derived from the repeated use of small amounts of salt solution, than is obtained from the throwing into the system of a large amount by the veins. This may be so, as far as certain cases are concerned, but in a case of sudden shock, they are altogether too slow, and it is in such cases that most benefit is derived from the intravenous method.

INDICATIONS FOR ITS USE.

I do not intend, in advocating the intravenous transfusion of normal salt solution, to refer to the variety of cases reported benefited by transfusion in the "trashy" medical journals of the day. I will confine myself entirely to the cases I have had actual experience with, and while it is true the greater number of these occurred during my term of service as House-Surgeon in the New York Polyclinic Hospital, and in nearly all those cases the primary operation had been done by the Visiting Surgeon, the transfusion part came under my duties. The cases I would like to draw attention to as suitable for transfusion, and which I have seen greatly benefited, are : (a) Septicaemia, following labor, abortion, etc. (b) Suppression of urine and uraemia or any sluggish condition of the kidneys, indicated by diminution in the amount of urine secreted. (c) Shock following the loss of a quantity of blood, prolonged anaesthesia, long operations or any other cause.

In septicaemia of all kinds, the introduction of normal salt solution into the system is very beneficial. It dilutes the poison and by stimulating the kidneys and skin, it hastens the drain from the system of the poison. Septicaemia of the milder type, due to staphylococcus, will rarely need as vigorous treatment as that of streptococcus origin. In septicaemia due to septic endometritis with the streptococcus present in discharge